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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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9 JOE M. ARMENDARIZ, 1:05-CV-0256 OWW WMW HC  
10 Petitioner,

11 vs. REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION  
12 DARRAL G. ADAMS,  
13 Respondent.

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15 Petitioner is a state prisoner proceeding pro se with a petition for a writ of habeas  
16 corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

17 On April 1, 2005, the court issued an order requiring Petitioner to submit n  
18 application to proceed in forma pauperis and provide a certified copy of his prison trust account  
19 statement for the entire six-month period immediately preceding the filing of the petition OR pay the  
20 \$5.00 filing fee for this action, within thirty (30) days from the date of service of that order. The  
21 thirty-day period has passed, and Petitioner has failed to comply with or otherwise respond to the  
22 court's order.

23 In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, the court must  
24 consider several factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the  
25 court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the Respondents; (4) the public policy  
26 favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and, (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives.

27 Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986); Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.

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1 1988). The court finds that the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the  
2 court's interest in managing the docket weigh in favor of dismissal, as this case has been pending  
3 since February 22, 2005. The third factor, risk of prejudice to Respondents, also weighs in favor of  
4 dismissal, since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in  
5 prosecuting an action. Anderson v. Air West, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1976). The fourth factor --  
6 public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits -- is greatly outweighed by the factors in  
7 favor of dismissal discussed herein. Finally, a court's warning to a party that failure to obey the  
8 court's order will result in dismissal satisfies the "consideration of alternatives" requirement. Ferdik  
9 v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d at 1262; Malone, 833 at 132-33; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1424. The court's  
10 order expressly stated: "Failure to comply with this order will result in a recommendation that this  
11 action be dismissed." Thus, Petitioner had adequate warning that dismissal would result from his  
12 noncompliance with the court's order.

13 Accordingly, the court HEREBY RECOMMENDS that this action be DISMISSED  
14 for Petitioner's failure to prosecute. This Report and Recommendation is submitted to the United  
15 States District Court Judge assigned to the case pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636  
16 (b)(1)(B) and Rule 72-304 of the Local Rules of Practice for the United States District Court,  
17 Eastern District of California. Within thirty (30) days after being served with a copy, any party may  
18 file written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be  
19 captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation." Replies to the  
20 objections shall be served and filed within ten (10) court days (plus three days if served by mail)  
21 after service of the objections. The Court will then review the Magistrate Judge's ruling pursuant to  
22 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(C). The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified  
23 time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th  
24 Cir. 1991).

25 IT IS SO ORDERED.

26 Dated: June 7, 2005  
27 b10dc4

/s/ William M. Wunderlich  
28 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE